

K N U

KNU'CKLE. *n. f.* [knucle, Saxon; *knockle*, Dutch.]
 1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.
 Thus often at the Temple-flairs we've seen
 Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,
 Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,
 With *knuckles* bruis'd, and face befear'd in blood. *Garth.*
 2. The knee joint of a calf.
 We find also that Scotch skinck, which is a pottage of
 strong nourishment, is made with the knees and finews of
 beef, but long boiled: jelly also, which they used for a resto-
 rative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 3. The articulation or joint of a plant.
 Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in
 their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn.
Bacon's Natural History.
 To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose
 from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table
 with the *knuckles*, in confession of an argumental de-
 feat.
 KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.
 The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in

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the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is
knuckled both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard
 and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs,
 though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 KNUFF. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with
chuff.] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of pre-
 diction.
 The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
 With clubs and clouted shoon,
 Shall fill up Duffendale
 With slaughtered bodies soon. *Hayward.*
 KNUR. } *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot; a hard sub-
 KNURLE. } stance.
 The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by
 the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*
 KOWED for *knew*. *Spenser.*
 To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cu's*, Saxon.] To
 know.
 But ah, un'ust and worthless Colin Clout,
 That *kyd'st* the hidden kinds of many a weed;
 Yet *kyd'st* not one to cure thy sure heart root,
 Whose rankling wound as yet doth risily bleed. *Spenser.*



L.

RICH^d WARREN

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
 Audebit quaecunque parum splendoris habebunt,
 Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
 Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
 Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
 Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
 Quæ prius memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
 Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. *HOR.*

L O N D O N,

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